

Grammar

How to form a sentence .

Parts of speech : 1 – nouns

2- pronouns 3- adjectives

4- adverbs 5- vebs and tenses

Important grammar rules

تعلم كيف تكون جملة

HOW To form a sentence?

☜ بناء جملة مفيدة ذات معنى هو الهدف الأساسي لأي لغه .
☜ الجملة الإنجليزية : هي جملة أسمية (خبرية) من حيث الشكل لأنها تبدأ بفاعل علي عكس اللغة العربية
☜ الجملة في الإنجليزية : هي جملة فعلية من حيث المعنى والصياغة لأنه لابد من وجود فعل بها

ولكي نتعلم اللغة الانجليزية بشكل متقن : تعالي نبدأ بمراجعة حروف اللغة الانجليزية وأصوات الحروف



هذه هي الحروف الابجدية البالغ عددها ٢٦ حرف ، ولكن نحتاج لتعلم الانجليزية معرفة التركيبات الصوتية مثل

1) حرف (ia)ينطق(يا) مثل India
2) حرف (c)ينطق دائما(ك) مثل call ماعدا إذا جاء بعده (e,i,y) ينطق (س) مثل center - circle
3) حرف (cia)ينطق(ش) مثل special
4) حرف (cie)ينطق(ش) مثل species
5) حرف (cio)ينطق(ش) مثل specious
6) حرف (xio)ينطق(ش) مثل anxious
7) حرف (ture)ينطق(تشر) picture
8) حرف (ch)ينطق(تش) مثل teacher وينطق(ك) مثل chemical
9) حرف (gh)ينطق(ف) مثل laugh وينطق(غ) مثل Ghassan أو لاتنطق مثل bought
10) حرف (kh)ينطق(خ) مثل khalid
11) حرف (ph)ينطق(ف) مثل photo
12) حرف (sh)ينطق(ش) مثل shall
13) حرف (th)ينطق(ذ) مثل this وينطق(ث) مثل three
14) حرف (x)أحيانا في بداية الكلمة ينطق (ز) مثل xylophone
15) حرف (sion)تنطق(ج) مثل television
16) حرف (su)تنطق(ش) مثل sugar وتنطق(ج) مثل usual

17)حرف (a)إذا جاء قبل حرف (l)فينطق (o) مثلtall

18)حرف (y)تنطق (ى) مثل yes

19)حرف (tio)تنطق(ش) مثل examination

20)حرف (tia)تنطق(ش) مثل Egyptian

21)حرف (b)لا ينطق إذا جاء بعد حرف (m)مثلcomb

22)حرف (k)لا ينطق إذا جاء بعد حرف (n)مثلknee

23)حرف (l)لا ينطق إذا جاء: بين (ou) و(d) مثلcould وبين (a) و(m) مثلcalm وبين (a) و(f) مثل half وبين (a) و(k) مثلtalk

24)حرف (n)لا ينطق إذا جاء بعد حرف (m)مثلcolumn

25)حرف (w)لا ينطق إذا جاء قبل حرف (r)مثلwrite

26)حرف(q)لا يأتي منفردا ويجب أن يتبع ب (u)مثلqueen

27)حرف (g)ينطق دائما(ج) جيم مصرية مثل girl إلا إذا جاء بعده (e,i,y)ينطق(چ) جيم معطشة مثلchange

Drill1

: Read these words correctly

1. Amount	21. Event	41. Idea	61. Observe	81. See
2. Argument	22. Examples	42. Important	62. Opposite	82. Sense
3. Be	23. Existence	43. Invest	63. Order	83. Sign
4. Beautiful	24. Experience	44. Knowledge	64. Organization	84. Simple
5. Belief	25. Fact	45. Law	65. Part	85. Society
6. Cause	26. Fast	46. Let	66. Place	86. Sort
7. Certain	27. Fear	47. Level	67. Pleasure	87. Suspect
8. Chance	28. Feeling	48. Living	68. Possible	88. Special
9. Change	29. Fiction	49. Love	69. Probable	89. Substance
10. Clear	30. Force	50. Make	70. Proper	90. Thing
11. Common	31. Form	51. Material	71. Purpose	91. Thought
12. Comparison	32. Free	52. Measurement	72. Quality	92. True
13. Copy	33. General	53. Mind	73. Question	93. Use
14. Decision	34. Get	54. Motion	74. Reason	94. Walk
15. Degree	35. Give	55. Name	75. Respect	95. Way
16. Development	36. Good	56. Nation	76. Responsible	96. Wise
17. Different	37. Govern	57. Natural	77. Right	97. Word
18. Do	38. Happy	58. Necessary	78. Same	98. Work
19. Education	39. Have	59. Normal	79. Say	99. Yield
20. End	40. History	60. Number	80. Science	100.Zenit

☜ تعلمنا الحروف والنطق وكيفية تكوين الكلمة ، دعنا نذكرك بأن الكلمة هي ليست الغرض الرئيسي للكلام ان الغرض الاساسي هو تكوين الجملة ، ماهي الجملة



Sentences

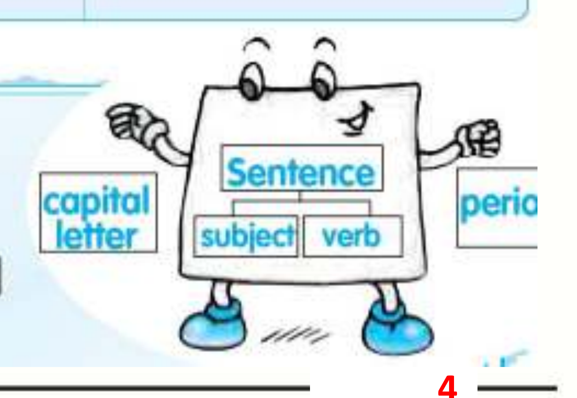
What is a Sentence?

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence must have a **subject** and a **verb**, but it may or may not have an object.

Subject	Verb	Object
Sally	is making	a doll.
Wendy and Kim	are fighting.	
The hedgehog	curled up.	
Maggie	is reading	a book.
It	is raining.	
Dad	cooked	dinner.
I	am flying	a kite.
We	are eating	our breakfast.
They	are washing	the dishes.
The dentist	is examining	Susan's teeth.
The old couple	have	no children.
Janet	screamed.	

Did you know?

A **sentence** that makes a statement begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **period**.



الجملة في الإنجليزية ثلاثة أنواع

➢ Command / Order جملة أمرية ➢ Statement جملة خبرية

Question (interrogative sentence) جملة أستفهامية

1- Command / order الجملة أمرية

☆ هي الجملة الوحيدة في الإنجليزية التي تبدأ الفعل وهي نوعان :

☆ Negative Command أمر منفي	☆ Positive Command أمر مثبت
Don't + (مصدر الفعل)	تبدأ الجملة بالفعل في صيغة المصدر

➢ stand up / Sit down / Open the door.

➢➢ Don't walk on the grass/ Don't play with matches.

لاحظ

إذا صاحب الأمر كلمة (please) يصبح جملة طلب مثل :

☆ Give me your pen, please / open the window please .

2-Statement الجملة الخبرية

☆ هي أساس الكتابة في الإنجليزية وتصاغ كما يلي :

1	2		3	4
Subject	Verb	Tense	Object	Predicate / completion
الفاعل	الفعل	الزمن	المفعول	تكملة شبة الجملة
Nour	pass	ed	the exam	yesterday.

✍ هذه الإركان الخمسة هي أساس تكوين الجملة .

هناك أركان فرعية يمكن أن تضاف للجملة لكن يمكن الاستغناء عنها مثل

حروف الجر ➯ Préposition الحال / الظرف ➯ Adverb الصفة ➯ Adjective

3- Questions الجملة الاستفهامية

▸ An **interrogative sentence** asks a **question**.

Where are the twins?

Are you going shopping today?

What is your name?

What is Richard doing?

Exercise

Look at the groups of words below. Do you know which are *sentences* and which are not?

Put a checkmark in the space next to sentences, and an X next to other word groups.

1 Mrs. Chen is a good teacher. ☐
2 not well today ☐
3 Do the work yourself. ☐
4 How are you? ☐
5 basic rules of grammar ☐
6 bread and butter ☐
7 Welcome to the National Zoo. ☐
8 brush his teeth ☐
9 toys in the box ☐
10 more than one ☐
11 What is the time now? ☐
12 Sit down! ☐
13 Please come here. ☐
14 Mark is sleeping. ☐
15 Open the door. ☐

23- Most of the working woman in Egypt **shoulder** many **responsibilities** dividing their time between their works and bringing up their children. They usually face a problem of time **management**

....

....

24- We are in urgent need of a **revolution** against our bad **behavior**, Really, we should resist any strange **conduct** and try to modify it

....

....

25- Good citizens love their country and families. They **sacrifice** themselves, their time and money for the welfare of both They also sacrifice themselves when their country is in danger

....

....

26- Today scientists try develop other sources of energy Solar energy is could provide one of the solutions It is a safe **renewable** source of energy Egypt has a lot of it .

....

....

27- A university is a place where both professors and students continue learning The new information, scientific or non- scientific is **available** every day therefore they have to keep up with it.

....

28- There is no doubt that smoking is a fatal **habit figures** show that the number of smoking victims is increasing all the time There should be an end to this habit.

....

....

29- Good citizens are those who **devote** themselves, their time and their and their money for the welfare of their country. They are also ready **sacrifice** themselves when their country is in danger.

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A Translate into Arabic

1- A good teacher should be responsible and serious and care for the needs of students

……

2- Nour was tired this evening because he had played tennis all morning

……

3- We all appreciate the profession of teaching because a good teacher builds a good citizen

……

4- We should honour great writers and thinkers, especially those who have published distinguished works

……

5- Egypt woman have always played a vital role in development projects

……

6- It is important for people to separate their work from their home life

……

7- In 2003 Dr Kaimat El-Sayed won an award as one of the world's best scientists

……

8- The problem with freelance work that toy don't always get regular work

……

9- Scientific research is very important , as it paves the way towards a better life

……

10- Everyone should play a positive role developing our country and achieving progress

……

11- Mariam and Ahmed had their teeth chicken by the dentist last Tuesday

……

12- The government is trying improve the education system to keep up with world challenges

……

"Test yourself" تراجم للتدريب

1- Chosse the most accurate translation of the following sentences :

1. لقد قطعت مصر شوطاً كبيراً في حماية الطفل المصري وتنميته ورعايته

A- Egypt has made great matches in protecting Egyptian child, developing and caring for him
B- Egypt has made great strides in protecting the Egyptian child, developing and caring for him
C- Egypt made a great strides in protecting the Egyptian child, developing and caring for him
D- Egypt has made great strides in protecting Egyptian child, developing and caring about him

2. إن مشكلة الانفجار السكاني هي أخطر مشكلة تواجه العلماء في الوقت الحالي

A. The population explosion problem is the least serious problem facing scientists nowadays.
A. The explosion of population problem is a serious problem facing scientists nowadays.
A. The population explosion problem is the most serious problem that are facing scientists nowadays.
A. The population explosion problem is the most serious problem facing scientists nowadays.

3. إن زيادة الإنتاج أصبح واجباً وطنياً حتى يمكننا مواجهة مشكلة تزايد السكان والبطالة في مصر

A. Increasing production has become a national duty to be able to face the problem of overpopulation and the unemployment in Egypt.
B. Increasing the production has become the national duty to be able to face the problem of overpopulation and the unemployment in Egypt.
C. Increasing production has become a national duty to enable to face the problem of overpopulation and the unemployment in Egypt.
D. Increasing production became a national duty to be able to face the problem of overpoiiution and the unemployment in Egypt.

4. .يهدد الإرهاب مصالح الشعوب ولذا يجب محاربته في كل مكان

A. Tourism threatens peoples' affairs, so we must fight it everywhere.
A. The tourism threatens peoples' affairs, so we must combat it everywhere.
A. Terrorism threatens peoples' affairs, so we must combat it everywhere.
A. The terrorism threatens peoples' affairs, so we must fight it everywhere.

5 - تقوم الحكومة بتنفيذ مشروعات ضخمة لتوفير فرص العمل للشباب

A. The government does huge projects to provide job chances for youth.
A. The government carries out a huge projects to provide job chances for youth.
A. The government carries out huge projects to provide job opportunities for the young people.
A. The government carries out huge projects to provide job opportunities for the youth.

6. الكلمة الطيبة لها مفعول مثل السحر

A. The good word has an effect like magic
B. Good words has an effect like magic
C. Good words have an effect like magic
D. Both A & C are **correct .**

7. اذا لم يكن هنالك طريق فاصنع واحداً لنفسك

A. If there's no road, create one for yourself.
B. If there's no street, create one for yourself.
C. If there's no place, create one for yourself.
D. If there's no way, create one for yourself.

C – Protecting the environment is everyone's responsibility. Man is the one whom pollutes the Nile, cuts trees down and throws litter in the streets and he should stop that at once to keep the environment for the coming generations.
D - Protecting the environment is everyone's responsible. Man is the one who pollutes the Nile, cuts trees down and throws litter in the streets and he should stop that at once to keep the environment for the coming generations.

٤٧ – التلوث مُشكلة خطيرة لأنها تدمر البيئة و الصحة و استخدام الكثير من الوقود الحفري يجعل الأمر أكثر سوءا٠

A - Pollution is a series problem as it damages the environment and health. Using a lot of fossil fuels makes the matter worse.
B – Pollution is a serious problem as it damage the environment and health. Using a lot of fossil fuels makes the matter worse.
C – Pollution is a serious problem as it damages the environment and health. Used a lot of fossil fuels makes the matter worse.
D - Pollution is a serious problem as it damages the environment and health. Using a lot of fossil fuels makes the matter worse.

٤٨ – يلعب كل كائن حي دورا في التوازن البيئي و لذا انقراض بعض الفصائل ربما يتسبب في اختلال هذا التوازن٠

A - Every alive thing plays a role in the environmental balance, so the extinction of some species may lead to the disturbance of this balance.
B – Every living thing plays a role in the environmental balance, so the extinction of some species may lead to the disturbance of this balance.
C – Every living thing play a role in the environmental balance, so the extinction of some species may lead to the disturbance of this balance.
D - Every living thing plays a rule in the environmental balance, so the extinction of some species may lead to the disturbance of this balance.

٤٩ – يجب أن يزداد انتاجنا من الطعام كي نحقق الاكتفاء الذاتي من الغذاء و نكون قادرين علي اطعام التعداد السكاني المتزايد٠

A - Our food production should be increased to achieve food self-sufficiency and be able to feed the growing population.
B – Our food production should be reduced to achieve food self-sufficiency and be able to feed the growing population.
C – Our food production should be increased to achieve food self-sufficiency and be able to eat the growing population.
D - Our food production should be increased to achieve food self-sufficiency and be able to feed the growing pollution.

٥٠ – يتطلع جميع المصريين إلي تطوير النظام التعليمي لمواكبة الدول المتقدمة و مواجهة التحديات العالمية٠

A – All Egyptians look forward to developing educational system to catch up with developed countries and to face worldwide challenges.
B - Some Egyptians look forward to developing educational system to catch up with developed countries and to face worldwide challenges.
C - All Egyptians look forward to developing educational system to catch up with developing countries and to face worldwide challenges.
D - All Egyptians look forward to develop educational system to catch up with developing countries and to face worldwide challenges.



المقال عبارة عن وحدة متكاملة ، ويتكون من عدة فقرات ويجب أن يمر بثلاثة مراحل رئيسية :

The essay writing process consists of three main stages:

1. **Preparation:** Decide on your topic, do your research, and create an essay outline.

مرحلة التحضير وتشمل اختيار عنوان المقال والبحث وتحديد الخطوط الرئيسية له

2. **Writing:** Set out your argument in the introduction, develop it with evidence in the main body, and wrap it up with a conclusion.

في مرحلة الكتابة عبر عن المشكلة في مقدمة المقال وطور الفكرة بالأدلة في جسد المقال ولخصها في الخاتمة

3. **Revision:** Check the content, organization, grammar, spelling, and formatting of your essay.

في مرحلة المراجعة راجع محتوي المقال وتنظيمه واللغويات وحروف الهجاء وتنسيق المقال

والأن دعنا نتعرف علي الأجزاء الثلاث الرئيسية للمقال (المقدمة – الجسد – الخاتمة)

1- Writing the introduction

The introduction sets the tone for your essay. It should grab the reader's interest and inform them of what to expect. يجب أن تجذب المقدمة إنتباه القاريء وتخبره عن نوعية ما سوف يقرأه

Example : Let's say we're writing an essay about the development of Braille ,the introduction statement might be :

The invention of Braille was a major turning point in the history of disability.

No one can deny the importance of Braille language and its role in changing the life of the blind .

Provide background on your topic

Next, it's important to give context that will help your reader understand your argument. This might involve providing background information.

بعد الجملة الافتتاحية يجب ان تشرح المصطلحات الصعبة أو ان تعطي قارئك خلفية عن موضوعك

Example : دعنا نكمل نفس المقال عن لغة برايل ، بعد ذكر الجملة الأفتتاحية سنقوم بعرض ملومات أثرائية للقاريء ليفهم موضوع المقال

Braille , who invented a special language that all the blind all over the world use nowadays , developed his language so that it be easy for all the blind to use .

يمكنك أيضا عرض بعض المعلومات التاريخية التي تثري القاريء وتجعله يستفيد من قراءة مقالك ، مثال :

As the first writing system designed for blind people's needs, Braille was a groundbreaking new accessibility tool. It not only provided practical benefits, but also helped change the cultural status of blindness.

بهذه الطريقة سنكون قد قمنا بعمل مقدمة للموضوع ، يمكن ان تكون الفقرة التالية مقدمة للموضوع سالف الذكر

The invention of Braille marked a major turning point in the history of disability. The writing system of raised dots used by blind and visually impaired people was developed by Louis Braille in nineteenth-century France. In a society that did not value disabled people in general, blindness was particularly stigmatized, and lack of access to reading and writing was a significant barrier to social participation. As the first writing system designed for blind people's needs, Braille was a groundbreaking new accessibility tool.

2- Writing the main body

The body of your essay is where you make arguments supporting your thesis, provide evidence, and develop your ideas. جسد الموضوع هو المكان الذي نشرح فيه الفكرة بالأدلة ونطور الفكرة

To give your essay a clear structure, it is important to organize it into paragraphs. Each paragraph should be centered around one main point or idea.

ولكي يكون المقال جيدا يجب ان نقسم الجسد الي عدة فقرات كل فكرة تتمحور حول فكرة واحدة او نقطة واحدة

يفضل هنا ذكر المزايا والعيوب او نقاط القوة ونقاط الضعف للموضوع الذي نناقشه ، مثال :

Lack of access to reading and writing put blind people at a serious disadvantage in nineteenth-century society. Text was one of the primary methods through which people engaged with culture, communicated with others, and accessed information; without a well-developed reading system that did not rely on sight, blind people were excluded from social participation. While disabled people in general suffered from discrimination, blindness was widely viewed as the worst disability, and it was commonly believed that blind people were incapable of pursuing a profession or improving themselves through culture. This demonstrates the importance of reading and writing to social status at the time: without access to text, it was considered impossible to fully participate in society .

3- Writing the conclusion

The conclusion is the final paragraph of an essay. A strong essay conclusion:

- Returns to your thesis — نعود الي النقطة الاساسية التي سبق طرحها
- Ties together your main points — نجمع النقاط الرئيسية
- Shows why your argument matters — تطرح رؤيتك ووجهة نظرك

A great conclusion should finish with a memorable or impactful sentence that leaves the reader with a strong final impression. ننهي بجملة قوية مؤثرى تترك لدي القاريء انطباع اخير

Braille paved the way for dramatic cultural changes in the way blind people were treated and the opportunities available to them. Braille helped drive broader social changes in the status of blindness. New accessibility tools provide practical advantages to those who need them, but they can also change the perspectives and attitudes of those who do not.

Basic rules

When writing an essay , you must make sure :

- Your essay follows the requirements of the assignment (topic and length). عدد الكلمات
- the introduction sparks the reader's interest and provides any necessary background information on the topic. تحتوي المقدمة علي معلومات اثرائية للقاريء
- the introduction contains a thesis statement that states the focus and position of the essay. تحتوي المقدمة علي جملة تحدد الفكرة او الأطروحة الأساسية للمقال
- use paragraphs to structure the essay. استخدم الفقرات لتقسيم وبناء مقالك
- use topic sentences to introduce each paragraph. جملة رئيسية في بداية كل فقرة
- Each paragraph has a single focus and a clear connection to the thesis statement.
- make clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. اربط الفقرات بشكل منظم يشمل تدرج الأفكار
- your conclusion doesn't just repeat your points, but draws connections between arguments. الخاتمة ليست مجرد تكرار للجمل التي ذكرت ولكنها ربط لكل الأفكار
- Don't introduce new arguments or evidence in the conclusion. لا تطرح افكار جديدة في الخاتمة
- Your essay has an interesting and informative title. عنوان المقال جذاب ومناسب للمحتوى
- follow all punctuation marks . علامات الترقيم

The main types of essay

There are many different types of essay, but they are often defined in four categories: **argumentative**, expository, **narrative**, and descriptive essays.

هناك العديد من أنواع المقالات ولكن غالبا ما نقسم المقال الي أربع أنواع : جدلي , تفسيري , قصصي , وصفي

Essay type	Skills tested	Example prompt
Argumentative جدلي	• Forming an opinion via research تكوين رأي من خلال البحث • Building an evidence-based argument مبني علي دلائل	The internet has a positive and negative impact on education .
Expository تفسيري	• Knowledge of a topic • Communicating information clearly عرض دلائل واضحة	The invention of the printing press changed European society in the 15th century.
Narrative قصصي	• Creative language use • استخدام لغة ابداعية	Write about an adventure you will never forget .
Descriptive وصفي	• Creative language use • Describing sensory details	Describe the city you live in .

An example of a narrative Essay :

"The day I picked my dog up from the pound was one of the happiest days of both of our lives. I had gone to the pound just a week earlier with the idea that I would just "look" at a puppy. Of course, you can no more just look at those squiggling little faces so filled with hope and joy than you can stop the sun from setting in the evening. I knew within minutes of walking in the door that I would get a puppy... but it wasn't until I saw him that I knew I had found my puppy."

An examples of descriptive Essay :

"When entering the door at Lou's, two things are immediately noticeable: the place is rarely empty and seems to consist of a maze of rooms. The first room, through the door, is the main part of the restaurant. There is another, rarely used, dining room off to the right. It was added during the oil well boom of the seventies. Through the main dining room is yet another room; it guards the door leading into the kitchen. This room contains the most coveted table in the place. The highest tribute Lou can bestow on anyone is to allow them access to seats at this table. This table is the family table; it is reserved for Lou's, and her daughter Karen's, immediate family and treasured friends."

An examples of expository Essay :

"Did you know that 7 out of 10 students have cheated at least once in the past year? Did you know that 50 percent of those students have cheated more than twice? These shocking statistics are from a survey of 9,000 U.S. high school students. Incredibly, teachers may even be encouraging their students to cheat! Last year at a school in Detroit, teachers allegedly provided their students with answers to statewide standard tests."

An examples of argumentative Essay :

"Online games aren't just a diversion, but a unique way to meet other people. As millions of gamers demonstrate, playing online is about friendship and cooperation, not just killing monsters. These games are a viable social network because players focus on teamwork, form groups with like-minded people and have romantic relationships with other players. Massively Multiplayer Online Games (MMOGs) feature millions of players interacting in the same environment. The games are social in nature as they allow players to band together and complete missions based on a story line, or test their skills by fighting against each other. At the start of the game, the user creates a fictional character, and customizes its physical appearance. Since many games involve combat, players also outfit their characters with armor and weapons, as well as choose their "profession." Many popular game titles like World of Warcraft and Everquest follow a fantasy theme, so most professions have magical abilities like healing other players or raising undead minions.

YOU CAN ACHIEVE YOUR GOALS ....
JUST WORK HARD TO REACH THEM .

Punctuation

هناك العديد من أنواع علامات الترقيم في اللغة الإنجليزية الأكثر شيوعا واستخداما، بهدف توضيح معنى الجمل وسردها بشكل منظم.

Period/ Full stop	النقطة	(.)
Exclamation	علامة التعجب	(!)
Question mark	علامة الاستفهام	(?)
Comma	الفاصلة	(,)
Semicolon	الفاصلة المنقوطة	(;)
Colon	النقطتين	(:)
Apostrophe	الفاصلة العُليا	(')
Hyphen	الواصلة	(-)

Punctuation Marks

The period (.) is placed at the end of declarative sentences, statements thought to be complete and after many abbreviations. بعد الجمل التصريحية والخبرية وبعد الأختصارات

- As a sentence ender: Jane and Jack went to the market.
- After an abbreviation: Her son, John Jones Jr., was born on Dec. 6, 2008.

question mark (?) to indicate a direct question when placed at the end of a sentence. سؤال مباشر

- When did Jane leave for the market?

The exclamation point (!) is used when a person wants to express a sudden outcry or add emphasis.

- Within dialogue: "Holy cow!" screamed Jane. داخل حوار للتعبير عن الدهشة والتعجب
- To emphasize a point: My mother-in-law's rants make me furious! للتشديد والتركيز علي نقطة معينة

Comma, Semicolon, and Colon

The comma, semicolon, and colon are often misused because they all can indicate a pause in a series.

غالبا ما يخطيء دارسو اللغة الأنجليزية في الفواصل لانها جميعا تستخدم للتعبير عن توقف في سلسلة من الأشياء

The comma (,) is used to show a separation فاصل of ideas or elements العناصر within the structure of a sentence. Additionally, it is used in numbers, dates, and letter writing after the salutation and closing.

- Direct address: Thanks for all your help, John. المنادي
- Separation of two complete sentences: We went to the movies, and then we went out to lunch.
- Separating lists or elements within sentences: Suzi wanted the black, green, and blue dress. عناصر

The semicolon (;) is used to connect independent clauses. It shows a closer relationship between the clauses than a period would show. ربط جملتين لاظهار علاقة قوية بين الجملتين او العبارتين

- John was hurt; he knew she only said it to upset him.

A colon (:) has three main uses. The first is after a word introducing a quotation, an explanation, an example, or a series. بعد كلمة يجب أن يأتي بعدها شرح أو أمثلة أو عناصر

- He was planning to study four subjects: politics, philosophy, sociology, and economics.

The second is between independent clauses when the second explains the first, similar to a semicolon:

بين جملتان منفصلتان الثانية فيهما تشرح الأولي

- I didn't have time to get changed: I was already late.

The third use of a colon is for emphasis: للتأكيد أو التركيز علي نقطة معينة

- There was one thing she loved more than any other: her dog.

A dash is used to separate words into statements. لفصل كلمتين داخل نفس الجملة

There are two common types of dashes: en dash and em dash.

- **En dash (–)** Twice as long as a hyphen, the en dash is a symbol (–) that is used in writing or printing to indicate a range, connections or differentiations, such as :
- 1880-1945 , Assuit-Cairo trains , I will be waiting for you from 5 – 7 PM .
- **Em dash (—)** Longer than the en dash, the em dash can be used in place of a comma, parenthesis, or colon to enhance readability or emphasize the conclusion of a sentence.
- For example, *She gave him her answer — No!*

A hyphen (-) is used to join two or more words together into a compound term and is not separated by spaces.

- For example, part-time, back-to-back, well-known.

Brackets ([]) used for technical explanations or to clarify meaning. If you remove the information in the brackets, the sentence will still make sense. شرح فني يوضح المعني غير مؤثر

- *He [Mr. Jones] was the last person seen at the house.*

Braces ({}) They can also be used in mathematical expressions. المسائل الحسابية

For example, *2{1+[23-3]}=x.*

Parentheses (()) are used to contain further thoughts or qualifying remarks. However, parentheses can be replaced by commas without changing the meaning in most cases.

لإضافة معلومات داخل القوسين ، يمكن استخدام الفواصل هنا

- *John and Jane (who were actually half brother and sister) both have red hair.*

An apostrophe (') is used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters from a word حرف او حروف حذفت , the possessive case لتدل علي الملكية , or the plurals of lowercase letters جمع الحروف الصغيرة .

- Omission of letters from a word: I've seen that movie several times.
- She wasn't the only one who knew the answer.
- Possessive case: Sara's dog bit the neighbor.
- Plural for lowercase letters: Six people were told to mind their p's and q's.

Quotations marks (" ") to mark the beginning and end of a passage attributed to another and repeated word for word. في بداية ونهاية كلام مقتبس لشخص اخر بطريقة مباشرة دون حذف او اضافة

- "Don't go outside," Nour said to Diaa.

They are also used to indicate meanings and to indicate the unusual or dubious status of a word.لشرح معنى

The word " glad " means very happy .

Single quotation marks (' ') are used most frequently for quotes within quotes. مقتبس داخل مقتبس

- Marie told the teacher, "I saw Marc at the playground, and he said to me 'Bill started the fight,' and I believed him."

The ellipsis (. . .) or (***) to indicate an omission , especially of letters or words. **حذف حروف أو كلمات**

Ellipses are frequently used within quotations to jump from one phrase to another.**داخل الأقواس للقفز الي فقرة أخرى**

- Omission of words: *She began to count, "One, two, three, four…" until she got to 10, then went to* find him.
- Within a quotation: When Newton stated, "An object at rest stays at rest and an object in motion stays in motion..." he developed the law of motion.

British vs. American English

There are a few differences between punctuation in British and American English. The following charts details some of those differences:

	British English	American English
The " . " symbol is called	A full stop	a period
The " ! " symbol is called	an exclamation mark	an exclamation point
The " ( ) " symbols are called	brackets	parentheses
The " [ ] " symbols are called	square brackets	brackets
The position of quotation marks	Joy means "happiness".	Joy means "happiness."
The punctuation for abbreviations	Dr, Mr, Mrs, St, Rd, Ct	Dr., Mr., Mrs., St., Rd., Ct.

Samples of written paragraphs

يكفي قراءة الموضوع ومعرفة الأفكار وحفظ الكلمات الجديدة ثم كتابته بلغتك الخاصة :

1- The River Nile:

Egypt is the gift of the Nile. No doubt, the Nile is the sources of our life. Without the Nile, Egypt would be a desert. The Nile is the longest river in the world. it provides people with freshwater; whish is essential foe and washing Agriculture depends mainly on it. Without water, farmers wouldn't be able to grow rice, wheat, fruits, vegetables… etc The Nile also provides us with fish.

In addition to this, the high Darn in Aswan is the main factor for generating electricity. The Niles is also a good means of transportation and sports. Keeping our Nile clean is the responsibility of every Egyptian. Dumping rubbish and throwing factory waste in the river should be stooped completely. In the end , we won't allow anyone to prevent us from this gift. If any country planned to stop its water from flowing to us, our blood would be the only means to keep our generations' rights

2- Terrorism

Terrorism is a serious problem which faces our country. It affects all countries badly . It is considered the worst enemy.There are some reasons why people become terrorists: first the bad upbringing which makes some people easily affected by the evil and wicked people. Second , the lack in guidance which makes some ignorant and unaware of what they may do to their society. When this happens, it changes our life from security and safety into fear and scare. It also affects our income, economy, agriculture, industry and tourism. Terrorism divides the society into groups. It implants hatred among people.Terrorism doesn't differentiate between the right ad the wrong. Moreover, to achieve their aims and targets, targets, terrorists kill innocent people and assassinate those.Who oppose them. They may destroy the infrastructure and the superstructure the country. So , we should put an end to terrorism. All of us can play a role fighting terrorism. The people and the government should stand as one man fight it Families, teachers and psychologists should instruct and advice the people about their future and about the

لاحظ ان ضمائر الوصل تحتاج لفهم الجملة جيدا لاستخدام الضمير الانسب ، تدبر الجمل التالية :

1-This is the Mr. .Ali , ... teaches us English .
a- who b- whom c- which d- where

2- About ....were you talking when I entered ?
a- who b- whom c- which d- where

3- Sara , ...is 18 years old , is my favourite friend .
a- who b- whom c- which d- where

4- I want to see the car ....you bought yesterday .
a- who b- whom c- which d- where

5- Could you tell me ....you were absent yesterday ?
a- why b- when c- which d- where

6- I'm sorry , I didn't understand ....you have just said .
a- who b- whom c- which d- what

تستخدم that كبديل بمعني ان اذا كان الرابط الأساسي موجود فهو الصحيح ، وأن لم يوجد نختار that

ولكنها لا تستخدم في حالتين : ١- وجود الرابط الأساسي ٢- وجود الفاصلة التي تعبر عن جملة أعتراضية

ويجب أستخدامها في حالتين :١- وجود كلمات التقسيم All – every – some – any ....

٢- وجود تفضيل من الدرجة الثالثة

7- Where is the girl ....wants to speak with me ?
a- who b- whom c- which d- where

8- Where is the girl ....wants to speak with me ?
a- that b- whom c- which d- where

9- Where is the girl ....wants to speak with me ?
a- who b- whom c- which d- that

10- Tell me all ....you know about COVID-19 .
a- who b- whom c- which d- that

11- You are the most beautiful girl .... I know .
a- who b- whom c- which d- that

12- Nour is the tallest boy in Egypt .... I 've ever seen .
a- who b- whom c- which d- that

هناك حالات يمكن فيها حذف روابط الوصل و هي :

١- اذا كانت الجملة مبنية للمجهول يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل ومعه الفعل المساعد

The bank which was robbed last week has declared its bankruptcy.

The bank robbed last week has declared its bankruptcy.

٢- اذا كانت الجملة مبنية للمعلوم نحذف ضمير الوصل والفعل المساعد بشرط استخدام v-ing

The one who speaks a lot doesn't do anything useful .

The one speaking a lot doesn't do anything useful

٣-يمكن حذف أي ضمير وصل يحل محل مفعول

I want to see the car which you bought . I want to see the car you bought .

Sara is the girl (who – that – whom – no word) I told you about .

٤- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل الذي يأتي بعده صفة وموصوف

Dr.Magdy Yacoup , who is a famous surgeon ,is the one who deserve the nickname "No 1" .

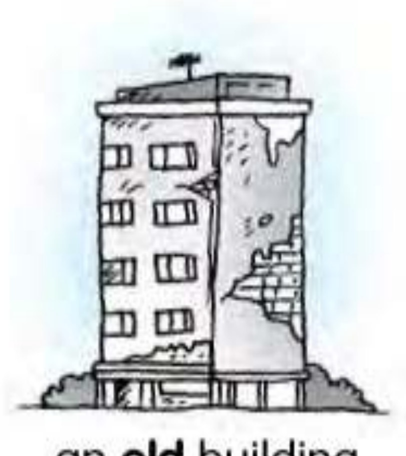


3 Adjectives

An **adjective** is a describing word. It tells you more about a noun. An adjective usually appears before the noun it describes. Sometimes, though, the adjective appears after the noun, later in the sentence.



a **smart** dog



an **old** building



a **tall** basketball player

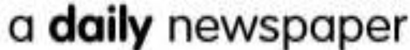
a **busy** street
a **dark** corner
a **deep** sea
a **large** bed
It is **windy**.
John's handwriting is very **neat.**
The sea is **rough**.
All the players are very **tall**.
The baby's hands are very **small**.
Sue's drawing is **beautiful**.
That problem is too **difficult**.
Peter is very **quiet** today.



a **low** fence

Some adjectives end in -**ly**.

a **costly** diamond ring
an **elderly** woman
lively kittens
a **lonely** boy
a **lovely** girl
a **weekly** magazine



a **daily** newspaper



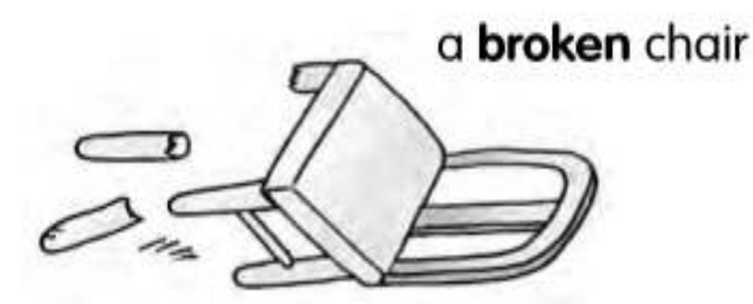


a **friendly** police officer



Many **adverbs** also end in -**ly**.

Here are some adjectives with the endings -**able**, -**al**, -**en**, -**ible**, -**ish** and -**ous**.



a **broken** chair



a **famous** pop singer

childish behavior
a **comfortable** chair
a **dangerous** place
a **foolish** act
a **horrible** smell
a **loveable** koala

a **national** costume
a **musical** instrument
a **terrible** mess
a **woolen** sweater
a **wooden** table



a **poisonous** snake

5- Verb خامسا : الفعل

- التعريف : كلمة تعبر عن الحدث وترتبط بالزمن.
- الموقع : بعد الفاعل غالباً إلا إذا فصل بينه وبين الفاعل ظرفاً.
- لا توجد جملة مفيدة ذات معنى بدون فعل أبدا.

قاعدة : تنقسم الأفعال من حيث الشكل والصياغة إلي نوعين هما :

2 Irregular Verbs أفعال غير منتظمة	1 Regular Verbs أفعال منتظمة
ليس لها شكل ثابت وشاذة	لها شكل منتظم وثابت
go .. went … gone	Visit .. visited .. visited

قاعدة : تنقسم الأفعال من حيث الدور الذي تقوم به الجملة إلي نوعين

2 Main Verbs أفعال أساسية	1 Auxiliary Verbs أفعال مساعدة
دورها أساسي في الجملة	للمساعدة في : الزمن ، السؤال ، النفي
لا حصر لها فعددها كبير جدا	عددها قليل ومحدد

أولا : الأفعال المساعدة :

1. To (be) يكون — am , is , are , was , were , been.
2. To (have) يملك — have , has , had
3. To (do) يعمل / يفعل — do , does , did , done .
4. Modal Verbs : الأفعال الناقصة التي ليس لها تصريف ثالث — will , would , shall , should , can , could , may , might , must .

- هذه هي الأفعال المساعدة و أي فعل آخر غيرها يصبح فعلا أساسيا
- يمكن أن يصبح الفعل المساعد فعلا أساسيا إذا كان بمفرده في الجملة

Ex. Diaa does his homework every day .

قاعدة : أي فعل في الإنجليزية له ثلاثة أشكال تسمى التصريفات الثلاثة

1	2 Past Simple التصريف الثاني	3 Past participle التصريف الثالث
go يذهب	Went	gone
Play يلعب	Played	played

Tense الزمن

زمن الجملة : هو تغير يدخل على شكل مصدر الفعل ويصاحبه كلمات تميزه أحيانا .

كيف تعرف زمن الجملة ؟

- تحويل فعل الجملة إلي صيغة المصدر وملاحظة التغير الذي دخل عليه .
- تحويل بعض الكلمات التي تميز كل زمن عن الآخر .

هذه الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط — ➢ Karim played well Yesterday.

☆ إضافة (ed) لمصدر الفعل — كلمة (بالأمس) Yesterday (تميز الماضي البسيط.

قاعدة : (عند كتابة أي جملة يجب وضع فعل الجملة في زمن معين)

- ذهبت إلي المدرسة بالأمس → I went to school yesterday.
- أذهب إلي المدرسة مبكرا → I go to school early.
- يذهب إلي المدرسة مبكرا → Ali goes to school early.

قاعدة : : عند دراسة أي زمن عليك معرفة خمسة عناصر هي :

Form	Use	Negative	Question	Keywords
الشكل	الاستخدام	النفي	السؤال	الكلمات المميزة للزمن

3- Comprehension passage

لكي تحصل علي الدرجة النهائية في سؤال قطعة الفهم ،يجب عليك قراءة القطعة ومحاولة فهمها ، لا ترهق نفسك مطلقا بالترجمة فهي ليست قطعة ترجمة ولكنها قطعة فهم

قد يُطلب منك معرفة الأتي :-

1 - Suggest a suitable(convenient \ appropriate) title for the passage اقترح عنوان مناسب للقطعة او حدد الفكرة الرئيسية

Or what is the main idea of the passage?

غالبا ما يكون عنوان القطعة وفكرتها الرئيسية في السطور الاولي من القطعة

Today's postal service is more efficient and reliable than ever before. Mail that used to take months to move by horses and foot now moves around the country in days or hours by truck, train and plane. First-class mail usually moves from New York city to Los Angeles in three days or less. If your letter or package is urgent, the U.S offers Priority Mail and Express Mail services. Priority mail is guaranteed to go anywhere in the United States in two days or less. Express mail will get your package there overnight.

بعد قراءة هذه القطعة اقترح عنوان مناسب لها و يمكن أن يكون

The post office \ Postal services

ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية لهذه القطعة

يجب أن نعرف أن الفكرة الرئيسية يجب أن تشتمل علي كل الأفكار الواردة بالقطعة و حين يطلب منك اختيار فكرة هذه القطعة من الأتي :

A) Express Mail is a good way to send urgent mail.
B) Mail service today is more efficient and dependable.
C) First-class mail usually takes three days or less.
D) Old Mail used to take months to move by horses and foot.

الاختيار الأول يخص Express Mail فقط و لا يغطي جميع الأفكار و لذا هو اختيار خاطيء
الاختيار الثاني هو الصحيح فهو يغطي جميع ما ورد بالقطعة من أفكار و هو أن خدمة البريد اليوم أكثر كفاءة و اعتمادية
الاختيار الثالث يخص فقط أحد أنواع البريد فقط و هو First-class Mail و لا يمكن أن يكون الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة
الاختيار الرابع خطأ أيضا فهو يخص البريد في الماضي و لا يتطرق الي باقي أفكار القطعة

Drill 1

What's the suitable title and the main idea for this passage ?

Venice is famous for being a city with many canals, colourful carnivals, amazing plazas and historic buildings. However, the city is a victim of its own beauty. Venice has a population of only 55,000, but the city is visited by twenty million tourists every year. This tourism creates a lot of jobs for the local population, but it also causes many problems.

Drill 2

What's the suitable title and the main idea for this passage ?

Young people and older people don't spend a lot of time together. But they can do a lot to help each other. In some communities. children and teenagers volunteer to support older people. They sit and watch television with them. They help with their shopping or other tasks around the house. They listen to their stories about life a long time ago. The older people don't feel so alone. They get the help they need and they can share interesting information about life in the past with the next generation. But what about the young people? Well. they can learn a lot about the history of their country, They also see that older people just like them when they were younger.

2 – Find in the passage a word which means...... استخرج من القطعة كلمة بمعني

Pick out \ detect words in the passage which mean............

هذا السؤال يحتاج لفهم القطعة جيد وكذلك حفظ بعض الكلمات المترادفة في اللغة الانجليزية مثل :

important = essential = chief = main = basic = necessary = principal = major هام
cure = treat يُعالج
decrease = reduce = lessen = cut down يُقلل
happy – glad – pleased – delighted سعيد
natural – God-made – organic (من الطبيعة) طبيعي
unnatural – man-made – artificial (من صُنع الانسان) صناعي
achieve – fulfill – accomplish يُحقق - يُنجز
help – aid – support – assistance مساعدة
nod his head – agree يوافق
supporters = fans مُشجعين
shake his head – refuse – reject – decline يرفض
terrible – awful – very bad شنيع - سيء
tasty – delicious – yummy لذيذ
silly – ridiculous – unimportant – trivial تافه – سخيف
advantages – merits – pros مزايا
disadvantages – demerits – cons – drawbacks مساوىء – عيوب
huge – immense – enormous – giant – gigantic – vast ضخم
tiny – very small ضئيل
see...off – say good bye to يودع
establish – construct – set up - build يُقيم – يشيد – يبني
look after – take care of – give due care to يعتني ب
take part – participate – contribute يساهم – يُشارك
in vain – uselessly فائدة بلا
different – various – numerous – varied متعدد – متنوع
go with – match – suit – fit يُناسب - يتماشي مع
focus – concentrate on يُركز
grateful to – thankful to ممتن ل – شاكر
spare time – free time – leisure فراغ وقت
articles – items – goods – commodities سلع
finish – run out of – use up يستنفذ
result – consequence نتيجة
suitable = convenient = appropriate مُناسب

Drill 3

Mohamed Salah is one of Egypt's most famous footballers. He is **admired** for his intelligence and ability to score goals. In 2017, he scored the goal to send Egypt to their first World Cup finals since 1990. Salah has been praised for his kind and **generous** donations to charity in Egypt. He **donated** money to his hometown of Nagrig to build a school, and he has helped a children's cancer hospital in Cairo. Salah's **desire** to help others is because he wants to give young people a chance to succeed. He is a **role model** to millions of Egyptians who gave him the nickname 'The Happiness Maker'.

Find in the passage words which means : A wish or a hope b- not a real name

3 – What does the underlined word mean? ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟
4 – What does the pronoun.....refer to ? الضمير ....

هذه النوعية من الاسئلة تعتمد علي القراءة المتأنية للقطعة وربط الضمير بالفاعل الذي جاء قبله
حاول ان تربط بين نوع الضمير (عاقل – غير عاقل) و ما يشير اليه الضمير (مفرده – جمع)

Drill 4

There were lions in Egypt in the past, but now they have all gone. Dr Leelah Hazzah first heard about lions from her father. **This** inspired **her** to study biology and conservation. There are now less than 20,000 lions in Africa today.

Villagers are often angry with the lions as **they** kill their cows and goats. When the villagers kill a lion, a young man gets a new name. Leelah Hazzah studied in America, then spent one year with the Maasai in Kenya. Now she works with Lion Guardians, **who** recognize that the Maasai have the skills to find wild lions.

1- What does the word this in the second line refer to ?

2- " her " in the second line refers to…………………

a- massai people **b- Dr Hazard** **c- Lion Guadians** **d- lions**

3- The pronoun "they " in the fourth line refers to ……….

a- massai people **b- Dr Hazard** **c- Lion Guadians** **d- lions**

4- " who " is relating to …………..

a- massai people **b- Dr Hazard** **c- Lion Guadians** **d- lions**

5 – According to the passage, طبقا للقطعة
6 – Are you for or against......? هل أنت مع أم ضد
7- Accoring to the writer طبقا لرأي الكاتب
8- In your point of view , in your opinion من وجهة نظرك

هذه الاسئلة تعتمد على وجهة نظر محددة . إما وجهة نظر الكاتب أو وجهة نظر القارىء

Drill 6

People have always told stories. Thousands of years ago they told stories about dangerous places to hunt so the people in their community wouldn't go there. Older people told stories about the people who came before them. They couldn't write the stories down and they didn't want to lose them, so, they painted pictures to tell stories.

If you put your message into a story, people will remember it because they'll feel an emotional connection to the people and places in the story. They may even decide to do something to help the people in the story or people like them. They say a picture can tell a thousand words, but the words in a story can touch a thousand lives.

1- Accoring to the writer , why did people tell stories about dangerous places in the past ?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2- In Your point of view , do stories have an emotional effect on people ?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………

Reading comprehension mistakes

لعل أكثر الأخطاء التي يقع بها الدارس في حل قطع الفهم :

١- عدم القدرة علي ترجمة وتخمين معاني الكلمات التي لا يعرف ترجمتها في النص
٢- التسرع وعدم التأني في فهم محتوي القطعة وعدم التأني في قراءة الأسئلة
٣- البحث عن الكلمات المتشابهة في السؤال وفي قطعة الفهم

ولكى نتغلب على هذه المشكلات , تعالى نتعلم سويا مهارات تخمين الكلمات الجديدة في النص

How to gues the meaning of a new word ?

١ - من السياق العام للنص أمثلة :

1 - A teacher is the lesson facilitator. He or she should do his or her best to make the lesson easy for his or her class.

المُعلم هو ....الدرس. و عليه أن يبذل ما في وسعه لكي يجعل الدرس سهلا علي فصله.

2 – A good teacher should help his pupils to grasp the information that he teaches them.

المُعلم الجيد يجب أن يساعد تلاميذه على المعلومات التي يُعلمها لهم.

3 – He works for the Ministry of Antiquities, so he knows a lot about ancient Egypt.

هو يعمل بوزارة ال ....و لذا فهو يعرف الكثير عن مصر القديمة.

4 – He asked the barber to trim his moustache with the comb.

طلب من الحلاق أن ....شاربه بالمشط.

5 – Fill this bucket with water to wash the car.

املأي هذا ال ....بالماء كي نغسل السيارة.

6 – You have to apply for the job before the deadline.

يجب أن تتقدم للوظيفة قبل ال.........

7 - A teacher was fired because he slammed a naughty pupil on his face.

مُعلم تم فصله بسبب ....تلميذ مشاغب علي وجهه.

8 – This cruel man uses a whip to hit his horse to make it go faster.

هذا الرجل القاسي يستخدم ....لضرب حصانه كي ينطلق أسرع.

9 – A good manager should appreciate his workers' efforts.

المدير الجيد يجب أن ....جهود عماله.

10 – A solar eclipse happens when the sun disappears partially or totally for some time.

ال ....يحدث حينما تختفي الشمس جزئيا أو كليا لبعض الوقت.

٢ - أحيانا الكلمة الصعبة تُشرح بعدها مباشرة مثل :

1 – Gestures are movements of heads, arms or hands used as a kind of nonverbal communication.

ال ....هي حركات بالرأس و الأيدي و الأزرع تستخدم كنوع من التواصل ....

2 – Brain_drain, the action of having highly skilled people leaving their country to work abroad, has become one of the developing countries concerns.

.... و هي عملية ترك ذوي المهارات العالية و المتعلمين لبلدهم لكي يعملوا بالخارج ، أصبحت أحد ....الدول النامية.

3 – A mermaid is an imaginary creature with a woman's body and a fish's tail instead of legs.

ال ....هي مخلوق أسطوري \ خيالي \ غير حقيقي بجسد سيدة و ذيل سمكة بدلا من الأرجل.

4 – Megalomania is the belief that you are more important and powerful than you really are.

...............هو الاعتقاد بأنك أكثر أهمية و أكثر قوة عما هو حقيقي.

5 – Photo_botany is the branch of botany that studies the effects of light on plants.

.......هو فرع من علم النبات و هو يدرس تأثير الضوء علي النباتات.

6 – Photosynthesis is the process by which plant cells make carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of chlorophyll and light.

..........هي عملية من خلالها خلايا النبات تصنع الكربوهيدرات من ثاني أكسيد الكربون و الماء في حضور مادة الكلوروفيل الخضراء و الضوء.

YOU CAN Glossary

Unemployment	البطالة	Communication	الاتصال
Side effects	اثار جانبية	Chance	فرصة
urban	مدنى	Individuals	افراد
Route	ارض	Obtain	يحصل علي
feverish	محموم	Mass information	معلومات اجمالية
Witness	شاهد	Available	متاح
Bedouins	البدو	Race	سباق
Camp	يعسكر –معسكر	Among	بين
Crusaders	الصليبيين	Nation	الامة
Forts	قلاع	Advanced	متقدم
Meeting point	نقطة التقاء-ملتقي	Technology	تكنولوجيا
Religion	الدين	Environment	البيئة
Crossroads	ملتقي الطرق	Environmental	بيئي
Education for all	التعليم للجميع	Originate from	ينشأ من
Relation	العلاقة	No longer	لم يعد
Man	الانسان	Exert	يبذل
Nature	الطبيعة	Subtle	دقيق
Natural surroundings	البيئة الطبيعية	Efforts	جهود
Pollution	التلوث	Persuade	يقنع
For instance	علي سبيل المثال	Product	منتج
Arises from	تنجم عن	Classify	يصنف
Unwise	غير الحكيم-الجائر	Weakness	الضعف
Source	مصدر	Essential	ضروري
Resource	مورد	Tourism	السياحة
Reach=get to	يصل الي	Pillar	دعامة
Balanced	متوازن	Activity	نشاط
Components	مكونات	Revenue	عائد
Mode	اسلوب	Outstanding	بارز
Behaviour	السلوك	Assets	اصول
Preserve	يحفظ	Gain	يكتسب
Preservation	الحفظ	Unique	فريد
Willingness	عن طيب خاطر	Competitive	منافس
Avoid	يتجنب	Edge	مكان
Influence	تأثير	Map	خريطة
Advertisements	الاعلانات	Run	يدير
Pride	فخر –يتفاخر	Expertise	خبرة
Taste	ذوق	Pre-packed	جاهزة
Stress	الاجهاد	In other words	بمعني اخر

Enemy	العدو	Purpose	غرض-هدف
Warn	يحذر	Sorrow	الحزن
Pressure	الضغط	Unrest	قلق-توتر
Notice	يلاحظ	Dissatisfaction	عدم الرضا
Signals	اشارات	Standard of living	مستوي المعيشة
Needless to say	لا حاجة ان	Nourishment	الطعام
Liable to	معرض ل	Bondage	العبودية
Err	يخطيئ	Struggle	كفاح-نضال
Mislead	يضلل	Secure	يؤمن
Inexperience	نقص الخبرة	Security	الامن
Faculties	الكليات	Shelter	مأوي
Distinguish	يميز	Nile basin	حوض النيل
Good	الخير	Tame	يروض
Evil	الشر	Achieve	يحقق
Tendency	ميل	Utmost	اقصي
Uproot=root out	يقتلع	For the sake of	لاجل-لصالح
Seek	السعي-يسعي	Futuristic	مستقبلي
Peace	السلام	Make use of	يستفيد من
War	الحرب	Fit	لائق جسمانيا
Require	يتطلب	Primitive	بدائي
Patience	الصبر	Resort	منتجع
Compromises	تسويات	Pollutants	ملوثات
Face to face	وجها لوجه	Attention	انتباه
Warring	المتحارب	Herbal medicine	العلاج بالاعشاب
Party	الطرف	Substance	مادة
Conflict	الصراع	Droplets	رذاذ
Infect	يعدي	Wealth	الثروة
Cell	خلية	Duty	واجب
Lungs	الرئتين	Invading	غزو
Range from	يمتد من	Call	دعوة
Splendid	رائع	Stability	الاستقرار
Treasure	كنز	Issue	قضية
Pain	الم	Fortify	يحصن
Suffer from	يعاني من	Magic	السحر
Stage	مرحلة	dealing with	التعامل مع
Emancipation	تحرير	Territorial	اقليمي
Law of gravitation	قانون الجاذبية	International	دولي
Mystery	سر	Solidarity	تماسك
Planets	كواكب	Quiver	الكنانة
Reflect	يعكس	Envy	الحسد
Creator	الخالق	National unity	الوحدة الوطنية

Creature	مخلوق	Condensed	مكثفة
Advance= progress	التقدم	Information campaigns	حملات اعلانية
Jellyfish	قنديل البحر	Against	ضد
Encourage	يشجع	Marked by	يتميز ب
Explosion	انفجار	Exceed	يتعدي
Serious	خطير-جاد	Borders	حدود
Face	يواجه	Exciting matter	مادة للاثارة
Welfare	الرفاهية	Back to back	متتالي
Prosperity	الرخاء	Argumentative	مثير للجدل
Series	سلسلة	Event	حدث
Culture	الثقافة	Make us sleepless	يقض المضاجع
Cultural	ثقافي	Scarce	نادر
Fungi	فطريات	United Nations	الامم المتحدة
Balance	توازن	Attraction	جاذبية
Continent	قارة	Unique	فريد
Adopt	يتبني	Depend on	يعتمد علي
Conference	مؤتمر	Beauty	الجمال
Terrorism	الارهاب	Multi-media	الوسائط المتعددة
Umbrella	مظلة	Industry	الصناعة
Promising	واعد	Activity	نشاط
Impose	يفرض	Location	موقع
Globalization	العولمة	Role	دور
Revolution	ثورة	scientific research	البحث العلمي
Science	العلم	Prove	يبرهن-يثبت
Outstanding	بارز	catching cancer	الاصابة بالسرطان
Through ages	عبر السنين	Threat	تهديد
Indicate	يوضح	Threaten	يهدد
Civilization	الحضارة	Rate	معدل
promotion	الترويج	Remedial tourism	السياحة العلاجية
charlatanism	الدجل	Housing problem	مشكلة الاسكان
fable	الخرافة	Achievement	انجاز
Erect	يشيد	peace	السلام
All over the world	الصعيد العالمي	Sacrifice	يضحي
combating	مكافحة	Comprehensive	شامل
Waste of water	تبدد المياه	Hesitate	يتردد
Eco-tourism	السياحة البيئية	Leading	رائد-هام
Natural remedies	العلاج الطبيعي	Surrounded by	محاط ب
Methods	طرق-وسائل	Be away from	بمعزل عن
Low cost	تكلفة رخيصة	Has taken great steps	اتخذت خطوات كبيرة
Make use of	يستغل	Nongovernmental	غير حكومي
Materialistic	مادي	Organization	منظمة

Addressing	معالجة	Aggression	اعتداء
Civil societies	الجمعيات الاهلية	Population explosion	الانفجار السكاني
Cold war	الحرب الباردة	Widen	يوسع
Unrest	التوتر-الاضطراب	Horizon	افق
Delusion	الدجل	Victim	ضحية
Superstition	الخرافة	Integrated system	منظومة متكاملة
Biology	التاريخ الطبيعي	Invention	اختراع
Trials	محاولات	Integration	التكامل
Self sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي	Birth control	تنظيم النسل
Infancy	الطفولة	Majority	الاغلبية
Rush hours	ساعات الذروة	Minority	الاقلية
Tolerance	التسامح	Construction	البناء
Drugs	العقاقير	Contribution	مساهمة
Corruption	الفساد	Victory	النصر
Deviation	الانحراف	Terrorism	الارهاب
Universal	عالمي	Laconic	موجز-مقتضب
Democracy	الديمقراطية	Laconism	الايجاز
Agriculture	الزراعة	Negotiations	مفاوضات
Knowledge	المعلافة	Carelessness	الاهمال
Flourish	يزدهر	Co-operation	التعاون
Practicing	ممارسة	Human-rights	حقوق الانسان
Strong will	ارادة قوية	Treaty	معاهدة
Terrorist movement	حركة ارهابية	Investment	الاستثمار
Mercy	رحمة	Consumption	الاستهلاك
Export	يصدر	Virtues	فضائل
Import	يستورد	Renaissance	النهضة
symbol	شعار	Event	حدث
Poverty	الفقر	reclamation	استصلاح
Bright	مشرق	Facilities	تسهيلات
Sanctions	عقوبات	Good citizen	مواطن صالح
Double	يضاعف	Morality	الفضيلة -الاخلاق
Sooner or later	عاجلا ام اجلا	Educational aids	معينات تعليمية
Peace process	عملية السلام	Infrastructure	البنية التحتية
Propaganda	الدعاية	Principal	رئيسي-اساسي

Notes

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